

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 246

With which is incorporated
The International Socialist Review for Australia.

SYDNEY: JANUARY 9, 1915.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

The Passing Show.

The ignorant are told that the present war is to put down militarism.

When the war is over militarism will probably be more firmly established in Europe, especially in Britain, than ever it has been.

Even here in Australia Laborites and Liberals are preparing to increase the power of the naval and military authorities.

"The wastage of war is 65 to 70 per cent."—S.M. Herald. "Therefore, roll up! Any number of men are wanted as wastage."

The protest of the American Government against Britain overhauling cargoes of American vessels was a fine illustration of the methods of capitalism. The Yankee capitalists are out to profit by the war. They desire to supply Europe with goods now that German, French, Austrian and British factories have suspended operations. British capitalists object to American capitalists getting in while they are engaged in fighting, and under cover of preventing Germany being supplied with war material and necessities are holding up the Yankee boats.

N.S.W. Premier Holman has announced that his Government will give £1 for £1 subsidy for all moneys subscribed during the current month for the assistance of the Belgians. Willie has all the recklessness of the average bankrupt.

Mr. Carmichael, N.S.W. Minister for Education, is vigorously pushing his idea that the teachers in the public schools should become drill instructors. On New Year's Day he had another patriotic spasm in the "S.M. Herald" on the subject. At the coming Labor Conference Carmichael should move for the suspension of the Party's platform as it doesn't contain anything favourable to the war against the Germans.

Mr. Sharp, Federal Labor member for the Oxley division of Queensland, holds a freak idea regarding the emancipation of Labor. His notion is that all bachelors should be severely taxed. "Quite apart from the war," he says, "it is time for us as an advanced community to deal with the bachelor question, for at the root of this lie many of the principal evils of our social life." Mr. Sharp regards the bachelor as more dangerous than any other kind of exploiter. He refuses to marry and do his duty to his country, but prefers to see others rearing wage-slaves while he enjoys high wages and single selfishness. His refusal to marry the daughters of his struggling mates results in all our social evils. The fathers cannot keep the daughters they bring into the world, the daughters cannot get work, and as a consequence numbers are forced to become nymphs of the pavement. Mr. Sharp will cure this with a bachelor tax, which will compel 'em to marry and get their share of wage-slaves and nymphs. If there are too many women for the jobs, let the bachelors marry them and rear more and all will be well. According to this Laborite sociologist the wages and profit system is all right. All we want is to compel the bachelors to marry.

"With the air of a man jealously guarding some portentous secret, Senator Pearce reminds Mr. Cook that there is some information that could not be disclosed."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph." And when Senator Pearce acts in this way there is generally something dangerous to the workers' interests doing.

Norman Angell's question, "Why not fight?" which he propounded during the difference over the Panama affair, may well be asked again now that America has addressed a strong protest to Great Britain over the latter's interference with American shipping. Why not fight? Why not uphold the honor of the Empire? Why



Labor Government in N.S.W.

With apologies to Sydney Evening News.

not refuse to be dictated to? Why waste time in discussing the Note, instead of issuing an Ultimatum and landing a force in America? Is it because America is too big and strong and we have no hope of licking her? Of course not, we could lick creation, but we only fight when we have a just cause, such as the guaranteeing of the independence of smaller and weaker nations and the overthrow of Prussian militarism.

"Mr. Hughes Moves!" was the heading of Sydney "Daily Telegraph's" leading article on New Year's Day. Well, with £2000 a year and perks, Billy may be expected to move some. He moves in the highest society now.

Speaking at Parramatta last week the Governor-General remarked that the happiness, peace, and stability of this great sunlit country must ultimately depend on the development of its land. He didn't say anything about the class which blocks its development with red tape and parchment titles.

"If the Government of New South Wales wants to build four million pounds worth of railway lines, why not loan itself credit as the work is proceeded with, and pay wages with the proceeds? There is no need to borrow money from Norton-Griffiths or anybody else for the payment of wages as they go along. They are not paid out of a pre-existing fund, but bring into existence, by their labor, a definite quantity of new wealth, and receive as their wages a portion of the new wealth they have produced. A Labor Government ought to be well aware of that fact."—Australian Worker.

No doubt the New South Wales Government will take the "Worker's" hint and proceed to employ the unemployed on railway construction work, feeding and clothing them with some of the wealth produced, such as cuttings, sidings, loop-lines, etc. If the "Worker's" hint is adopted, it will be quite unnecessary to produce food and clothing from the monopolised land and in the privately owned factories. Neither will it be necessary to borrow abroad, and so get credit to obtain food and clothing. The Government notes will represent railway construction work, and all that will be necessary will be to pay the men with notes, with which they can buy some of the railways to eat.

Another British battleship has been sunk in the English Channel, and hun-

drods have been sent to Davy Jones' locker. Still the British shareholders in the War Trust have an unshakeable faith in the battleship as against the submarine. Their faith will be as hard to destroy as was that in the bow and arrow when the rifle was invented, but in the long run the new invention generally triumphs over the old belief.

Last Sunday was used in all Anglican Churches as a day of intercession and prayer in connection with the war. The prayers didn't seem to have the slightest effect, and the war went on as usual. It is wonderful what Archbishops and Bishops can do—not with the Almighty, but with their flocks.

Despite all the skite about bomb-dropping Zeppelins and aeroplanes, they are at best only bungling and noisy failures compared with what real, scientific and up-to-date manslaughtering machinery ought to be. They are thousands of years behind the times when "The Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast," and quietly and noiselessly wiped out Sennacherib's army. It ought to be easy to fly over an army at night and scatter black-death, cholera and enteric broadcast, thus wiping out hundreds of thousands with no fuss or noise, such as present methods entail. What a useless waste of energy and human wounds and suffering would be avoided if guns and bayonets were superseded by some methods that would destroy whole armies suddenly and painlessly! What a revolution it would cause if the manufacture of guns and ammunition and all other noise-making paraphernalia was rendered useless! The War Trust would be scotched, the boneheads who wanted to suicide would be painlessly destroyed, and the peaceful would be able to enjoy the earth and the fullness thereof.

A sensation was caused in Broken Hill last week by two Turks, who entrenched themselves and opened fire on a picnic train, killing and wounding several people. We don't know what led up to the declaration of war by the Turks, but knowing what a bunch of ivory nuts inhabit the Barrier we wouldn't be surprised to learn that the Turks were goaded to frenzy. When the boneheads are in the majority they are apt to adopt prehistoric methods when displaying their patriotism or what they take to be such. Their burning of the German Club to avenge what the Turks had done was just what might be expected of a horde of uneducated and uncontrollable savages who

just a little while ago attacked the Socialist Hall.

"Public opinion is often public-house opinion."—Prof. Huxley.

The coming spring is to see great things attempted by the powers that are at war. Both sides are preparing to make a supreme attempt to decide the issue—whatever that is. All available men are to be thrown into the arena, and, generally speaking, there is to be something doing.

The unregenerate man in the crowd confuses patriotic love of one's country with loud-mouthed jingoism, with the shouting of every national prejudice current in the street, and the expression of the most contemptible hatred of the enemy.

"At Broken Hill several thousand men gathered round the German Club and set fire to it. As the place was burning, they sang patriotic songs, and cheered."—A Press item. What a brave people we are compared with the "Huns of Germany."

In 1870 the whole British press was denouncing France and whooping for Germany. They have reversed the tune to-day—and for the same small bronze coin.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who is a devout Catholic, has been writing on "The Barbarism of Berlin." He states that the root-evil of the Germans is that they are "intellectual Anarchists." He failed to note the fact that there are 20 millions of Catholics in Germany.

Brevity is the soul of wit. An old soldier, who used to beg in the streets of London, bore a placard on which was painted, "Actions seven, wounds nine, children eight." He knew the pious public wouldn't read much about the woes of returned warriors. When the hand stops playing they only want to forget them.

Robert Blatchford says: "General Christian De Wet is a dour man, convinced that God is on his side." The Kaiser, the Czar, and other warlords are also intoxicated with the same idea. In fact, the men who are making most trouble in the world are those who are God-intoxicated. When the world is really civilized the teachers of this idea will probably be firmly restrained as dangerous to the peace of the world.

A pious writer in "T.P.'s Weekly" says that "German industrialism is materialistic to the core." So it is, Tucker, clothing, and every other article in daily use are made of materials to supply some material want. The same is true of British industrialism, and the little bronze gods made at Birmingham and the Bibles printed in London are quite materialistic, and are sold for small sums of money just the same as any other material commodity.

The Czar, like the Kaiser, is a great friend of the Church. He recognises that the first consideration for an autocracy is not the enslavement of men's bodies, but of minds. The other follows as a matter of course.

"Many readers of this paper will be glad to read the following passage from a correspondent's letter. It is a sample of many such that we are receiving:

"I gratefully acknowledge the debt I owe the little 'International.' I owe it a debt that I can never repay. I was mentally as blind as a bat until a friend induced me to read it. It opened my eyes, and since then has been an unfailing source of pleasure and inspiration. It has enriched my life by making me see many things in a clearer light. I wish its commonsense views on the war could be read by every reader of the daily papers."

Such letters are bracing to the editor of a paper which has to fight every hour of its life for very existence.

The receipt of a copy of this paper is an invitation to become a subscriber.

The International Socialist

Journal of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Owned and controlled by the International Socialists.

Subscription: Australia, 4s per year, 1s per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

Office: 116 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.

A Blue Mark through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

A Red Mark indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributors writing for publication should write in ink, on one side of the paper only, and with a fair space at the sides and between the words and lines. Leave plenty of room for editing.

Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

When Your Subscription is Due.

If No. 247 is on the wrapper of your paper, renew at once as your subscription expires next issue. This is No. 246.

Longfellow Slightly Altered.

He goes on Sunday to his church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing to the God of War,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

Forty Years Ago and Now.

One morning during the German bombardment of Paris in 1870, Bismarck called the attention of his master, the King of Prussia, to a letter in the leading article in the "Times" of Nov. 28, which had just come to hand. The letter was from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, and the leading article expressed warm approval of the sentiments contained in it. The King, no less than the Chancellor, was highly gratified, both with the letter and the editorial. The following paragraphs from Carlyle's letter give the substance of his pronouncement:

"No nation ever had so bad a neighbour as Germany had had in France for the past 400 years; bad in all manner of ways, insolent, rapacious, insatiable, unappeasable, continually aggressive. . . . Germany, I do clearly believe, would be a foolish nation not to think of raising up some secure boundary fence between herself and such a neighbour now that she has the chance. There is no law of nature that I know of, no Heavens Act of Parliament whereby France, alone of terrestrial beings, shall not restore any portion of her plundered goods when the owners they were wrenched from have an opportunity upon them.

"For the present, I must say, France looks more and more delirious, miserable, blamable, pitiable, and even contemptible. She refuses to see the facts that are lying palpably before her face, and the penalties she has brought upon herself. . . . I know not when and where there was seen a nation so covering itself with dishonor.

"Bismarck, in fact, seems to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand and successful steps towards an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vaporing, vainglorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and over-sensitive France—seems to me the hopefulest public fact that has occurred in my time."

What a change has been wrought by the irony of events! The British are now saying of Germany exactly what Carlyle said of France, and his words almost seem like a prophetic mockery of British political opinion of to-day. Forty years ago France was "vaporing, vainglorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless and over-

sensitive," and Carlyle knew no nation so "covering itself with dishonor." The "complete humiliation" of France was "the hopefulest public fact" forty years ago; to-day the "complete humiliation" of Germany is what Carlyle's countrymen desire. Surely there never was a greater change wrought in public opinion by the warmongers and secret diplomatists of any nation! What was said of France during the last European war by Carlyle, the "Times," and the whole daily press of the Empire was precisely what is now being said of Germany. France was then the "mad dog" of Europe; now it is Germany. Men of letters denounced France then as vigorously as men of letters are denouncing Germany to-day. "The war of 1870 with France was," says Prof. Cramb, "a war of great revenge, of just revenge, and for one of the greatest causes. No war in history, perhaps, was ever more just than the war which Bismarck and Moltke waged against France." Yet now we are being told that ever since Germany accomplished that "just revenge" and crushed French military arrogance, she has been imbued with the same military arrogance and imperialist ambitions that then cursed France. Forty years ago German militarism crushed French militarism and now German militarism in its turn has to be crushed. After German militarism has been crushed and wiped out perhaps Russian militarism will have to be tackled and so on ad libitum.

Those who know what economic determinism means will have no difficulty in solving the riddle of such a change as the last forty years have seen. They will know that the war of 1870 and the war of 1914 were neither of them mere accidents, but were waged for the material interests of the ruling class. To others the change in British opinion must appear a remarkable coincidence or an insoluble puzzle.

THE "GENTLE ART" OF "STRIKE-BREAKING."

Leeds has been described as being "a good place to get away from." It certainly has an unenviable reputation in many respects, and it is my regrettable duty to have further to tarnish its lustre. The Leeds municipal strike of December and January last, whilst of secondary importance at present, has certainly not been forgotten, and the revelations of our public audit will not help either the "Special Committee" or the public to bury its memories.

It is necessary to detail briefly the attitude taken up by the "Special Committee" in regard to my efforts, as elective auditor, to examine the documents bearing upon the financial side of the strike. When I inquired for the "necessary vouchers, etc.," I was informed that these could not be had, unless the City Treasurer was instructed by resolution of the "Committee," or its chairman, to hand them over. After threats of legal process, I received permission to "examine" the vouchers, but not to "make notes or take extracts." This was further contested, with the result that after I had made application for a summons against the City Treasurer, I was accorded the permission to take "notes," but not to make "extracts." As a matter of fact, one could not avoid the conclusion that the "Special Committee," if not actually trying to prevent public criticism, had something to hide.

As the "notes" indicate, "strike-breaking" seems a costly operation, but as the "Yorkshire Evening Post" has stated that "No matter how costly the methods adopted by the special committees, they prevented the city having imposed upon it the yoke of an arrogant Labour dictatorship," I suppose we must not complain.

The police cost about £22,000, consisting of £8,023 9s. 4d. paid to the Corporations of Bradford, Liverpool, Sheffield and Hull for the use of their men, with another item of £5,309 13s. 4d. for 184,000 hours of overtime. Then "meal allowances" account for £1,394 16s. 2d., "accommodation and meals" taking a further £5,703 7s. Significant enough are the following: Beer, £53 15s. 8d.; minerals, 1s.; tea, coffee and milk, £73 10s. 9d. There are various small accounts for "use of own bike," "dart board and darts," etc., 150 extra long—i.e., 24in.—staves for mounted police, medical attendance £30, drugs and medicine £13 15s. 9d., bedding £157 3s. All these items show that every need was well catered for.

The gas account is certainly "illuminating," e.g., Food, £1,957 2s. 7d., which includes, among other items, 4,818lbs. boiled ham and German sausage 109lbs., plum pudding, 13,475lbs., roast beef and mutton, 1,524lbs., butter, 3,588lbs., slab cake, 4,426 long and brown loaves, 53 doz. mince pies. Liquid refreshments: about 3,000 gallons draught beer, £174 9s.; bottled

The Case For Germany.

What the Fatherland Stands For.

In the "Atlantic Monthly" Professor Kuno Francke makes this special plea on behalf of Germany:—

Whoever or whatever may have been immediately responsible for the terrible cataclysm, which in the midst of harvest time, like a Doomsday of nations, has befallen Europe and all mankind, there can be no question that German ascendancy of the last half-century has been its ultimate cause. It therefore behoves Germans above all others, with fear and trembling, but without finching or subterfuge, to search their hearts and to ask themselves whether they can really go into this conflict with a clear conscience and with trust in the justice of their cause.

Whether German diplomacy under the regime of the present Emperor has been equal to its task, whether its efforts to guard and to increase the Bismarckian legacy of 1870 have always been guided by Bismarckian foresight and Bismarckian sense of the attainable, is a question that only history will be able to decide. Certain it is that the guidance of German destiny since the retirement of the great Chancellor has been confronted with well-nigh insuperable difficulties. On the one hand, a people brimming over with physical and intellectual vitality, flushed with military and industrial success, eager for activity in every field of enterprise and in all parts of the globe. On the other hand, a formidable array of obstacles against the peaceful and natural expansion of their people: France, unwilling to forget her national humiliation, unequivocally refusing to acknowledge the settlement of 1870 as final, incessantly preparing for the day of revenge, persistently attempting to form threatening alliances against her hated foe; England, nettled by German business smartness, alarmed by German naval strength, trying to isolate and check and hem in the upstart in his every move; Russia, deeply resentful of the setback received at the Berlin Congress in her march to Constantinople, determined to use the Slav upheaval in the Balkans as a means of pushing forward to the Adriatic, and thereby throttling German influence in the East. These are the international difficulties under which the new Germany has had to struggle onward.

What has been the consequence of this oppressively difficult situation? How has Germany met it? What intellectual and moral forces has this situation brought into play?

No unprejudiced observer of German affairs, I believe, will deny that it is this very difficulty of maintaining her national pre-eminence which has given to contemporary Germany a feeling of solidarity and of public responsibility, an eager earnestness, a concentrated will-power, a sweep and momentum of constructive imagination such as no other nation of to-day possesses. After centuries of national weakness and obscurity, the German could at last feel again that he was part of a great and progressive empire. Wherever he went abroad—as farmer, as business man, as colonial administrator, as sailor, as scholar and teacher—he felt behind him this new empire, surrounded by rivalry

beer, £96 16s.; minerals, £112 9s. 7d.

The "blacklegs" were certainly worshippers at the shrine of "My Lady Nicotine." The accounts show 22,840 penny packets of "Woodbines," 496lbs. tobacco, in addition to "High Grade Gold Tip" cigarettes, "Romeo and Julietas" at 40s. per 100, hand-made cigarettes and cigars (19s. to 38s. per 100)—a nice little bill of £251 0s. 4d. for these "luxuries." Beds, bedding, jackets, overalls, shirts and THREE towels, oilcloth, aprons, soap, boots, clogs, gloves, gramophone, playing cards, draught board and draughts, footballs, dart board and darts, newspapers, etc., afford guidance to the loving care displayed by the masters for the workers, some of whom must have been a "lively" crowd, as the account for "stoving and disinfecting beds and bedding" (£7 10s.) shows.

Lack of space forbids my entering upon further details or dealing with the various departments as they deserve, but the above items are characteristic of the general treatment meted out to the betrayers of their own class. It is my intention, when I have the "abstract of accounts" to hand, to issue my report in pamphlet form, and thus give our city a wider fame than it has hitherto obtained, and afford to members of our movement some indication of the uses of "Municipal Socialism" in the hands of our opponents.

BERT KILLIP, in Justice.

and unfriendliness, but steadfastly holding its own, steadfastly working at the enrichment of its resources, the improvement of its social conditions, the strengthening of its manhood. And when he returned to his native land, he would do so with joy and gratitude that not only military organisation, but in every kind of public and private activity, in city planning, in care for the poor, in industrial co-operation, in scientific farming, in forestry, in research of every kind, every form of popular instruction, literature and the fine arts, Germany was striding ahead of the rest of the world.

Seldom has an individual been so perfect an embodiment of a national sentiment as Emperor William II. is of the new Germany. All his acts and all his speeches have been inspired by the desire of developing German character to its utmost. It is impossible to go through the four volumes of his Speeches and Addresses without being profoundly impressed with the indomitable striving for national greatness incarnated in this man. Richard Wagner's Parsifal and the Nibelungen Superman seem combined in him. Every phase of life appeals to him, and in every phase of life he wants his Germans to excel. . . . These are the attributes of an individual. But they are typical of what millions of Germans feel, what Germany as a nation feels. Nothing could be more erroneous than to think that German ascendancy of the last generation has been merely industrial and commercial. A new idealism, a substantial enthusiasm for good government, for social justice, for beauty and joy, for fullness and richness of individual character, has accompanied it.

Can there be any doubt that Germany to-day is the best governed country in the world? How utterly absurd it is to speak of the present conflict—as many American newspapers do—as a conflict between military despotism, represented by Germany, and peaceful democracy, represented by the strange partnership of Russia, Japan, England and France. How sad it is to see men like Bergson and Maeterlinck, so hopelessly deluded as to invoke their countrymen against "the German barbarians, the enemy of mankind." Where in Germany is there a parallel to the travesties upon justice to which the decisions of French courts and juries, from the degradation of Dreyfus to the acquittal of Mme. Caillaux, have accustomed the world? Where in Germany is there—or at least has there been—until this dreadful war engulfed her—a brutalised proletariat such as is the spectre of London and Liverpool? Where in Germany is there anything comparable to the astounding corruption of official Russia, made manifest in the Russo-Japanese War? It is certainly not an accident, that neither Syndicalism, so rampant both in France and England, nor Anarchism, the terror of Russian autocracy, has gained any foothold on German soil. The enthusiasm for good government, shared alike by Liberals, Conservatives, Clericals, and Socialists, has prevented it. Indeed the Emperor on the one hand, the Socialist party on the other, are the two most unimpeachable witnesses to the passionate German zeal for good government.

But it is not only in good government and social efficiency that Germany during the last forty years has outstripped most other countries; German ascendancy has also manifested itself with striking rapidity and massiveness in the things that make for beauty and joy and the adornment of life. . . . What country is there in which the drama, the opera, and the orchestra exert as deep and noble an influence as in Germany, with its multitude of princely or civic theatres, its careful training for the theatrical and music professions, its well-informed and reverently receptive audiences? In what other country could have happened what Professor Max Friedlaender, of Berlin University, told me happened to him some years ago? He was invited by a club of working men in the Krupp ironworks at Essen, to deliver to them a lecture on some musical subject. He accepted the invitation, and held an audience of more than a thousand workmen and their families—most of them undoubtedly of socialistic persuasion—for over an hour, listening attentively to his presentation of Johann Sebastian Bach. These men are now in the regiments that have been hurled against the forts of Liege and Namur.

Finally—is it a presumption to say that there is more honest striving for fullness of individual character in Germany than in other countries? I believe that there is; and I believe that this also is a part of that eager contest for ascendancy in which Germany has gradually outdistanced her neighbours—outdistanced, but not threatened.

Is she now to be made to pay for all her efforts at self-improvement? Have

Trade Expansion and Wages

The contention that the crushing of Germany would lead to an extension of British trade and plenty of work for the British worker is plausible and perhaps partly true. British trade may certainly expand, but then the curious thing is that expansion is its normal condition, yet unemployment accompanies the unceasing growth of "Britain's prosperity."

Extracts from two Government publications will knock the bottom clean out of the argument that the expansion of British trade necessarily means less unemployment for the British workers.

The 55th No. of the "Statistical Abstract" (Cd. 1258) published in 1908, gives the following information (p. 69):

	1897	1907
Total exports of the United Kingdom	£231,219,708	£426,035,083
Proportion per head of population	£5 17s 2d	£9 13s 3d

(The figures refer to the produce of the United Kingdom only.)

In ten years, it will be seen, the exports of home produce almost doubled, and jumped up from £33 10s. 10d. to £48 6s. 3d. per family of five people. Now what was the result upon unemployment? Has this gigantic increase in the national exports provided "plenty of work?"

The Local Government Board's "Statistical Memoranda" Cd. 1671 tells us that the average unemployment amongst Trade Unions making returns was, in 1897, 3.65; in 1907, 1.3.

So we arrive at the result, fatal to the argument that the seizure of Germany's trade must mean "plenty of work for the British worker," that this vast increase of exports which took place in a single decade, was actually accompanied by an increase of unemployment. The reason of this is very simple. It is due to that unceasing improvement in machinery which is constantly making human productive energy more fertile and enabling each worker to produce more wealth in a given time.

Now what would be the effect, if Great Britain capturing a large portion of German trade? The capitalist economists say that it would result in the absorption of the unemployed. Suppose we accept that, even then what is the position?

One of the first effects of a decrease in unemployment is the rise of wages, as is indicated by the following figures from the Local Government Board's Cd. 1671 (p. 44).

Year	1897	Unemployment	3.65	Wages	162.3
" 1898	"	3.15	"	166.5	
" 1899	"	2.40	"	170.4	
" 1900	"	2.85	"	178.7	
" 1901	"	3.80	"	177.0	
" 1902	"	4.60	"	174.7	
" 1903	"	5.30	"	173.7	
" 1904	"	6.8	"	172.8	
" 1905	"	5.6	"	173.3	
" 1906	"	4.1	"	174.7	

It will be noticed that there is a fall, a rise, and a second fall of unemployment recorded in the above table, and in agreement therewith, a rise, a fall, and a second rise of wages.

Wages are the price of labour power. Labour power, like other commodities, cannot be sold in the face of cheaper and efficient competitors. It has one such competitor—machinery.

Think what the general nature of the pressure of machinery upon labour power is. It is not that this pressure is only asserted when and where some new invention has appeared. No, on the contrary there are many labour-saving devices which are anything but new which still have not altogether displaced the means which were in use before them, though they are conquering fresh ground every day. The steam plough is an example in farming; the mowing machine in joinery, and the Linotype Composing Machine in printing.

In almost every field of industry the workers know that what they are doing by hand can be done quicker with machinery, and what they are doing with machinery can be done still quicker with more efficient machinery. Take the cylinder machine in printing. First a worker is necessary to "lay on" the sheets of paper and another to "take off." Then the invention of the "flyers" knocked out the latter, and the perfection of a pneumatic appliance made the "layer-on" redundant. Yet to-day there are probably far more machines in operation without flyers than there are with the "laying on" apparatus.

So it is in every branch of industry. At every point operations are being performed by the means that are cheapest to-day, but at every point also other and more highly

these efforts not been more than merely national achievements? Have they not been a gain to humanity at large? Must she defend these achievements against a world in arms? If this desperate situation has been brought about by the very best there is in German character, then it must be accepted as part of the tragedy of human greatness.

developed means are trying to oust the old. They can only advance by cheapening the productive process, that is, by economising the labor cost.

It is clear from this that a rise in wages, desirable as this is, is after all a handicap on labour power. At a given price it offers a given resistance to the advance of its competitor, machinery; but a rise in that price (a rise in wages) at once encourages the introduction of machinery which will enable the work to be done by fewer men.

For instance, suppose ten men with horse ploughs can plough a field at the same cost as three men with a steam plough outfit. If all their wages go up 5s. the steam plough at once becomes the cheaper means, because the advance of wages is only 15s. on three men, while in the other case the rise affects ten men, and amounts to 50s.

So it is seen that the inevitable result of the capturing of German trade must be after a little that machinery would advance and, by displacing workers, provide a new unemployed army. This indeed always happens with the expansion of trade. The exports of British products increased by over £50,000,000 in the single year 1906-7, yet so easily did machinery absorb the "shock" that, instead of there being "plenty of work" unemployment rose from 4.1 to 4.3!

So much, then, for the economic fallacy with which the masters with their tales of their preparations for capturing German trade, try to make the workers think they are interested in the issue of war. The workers are wage slaves, and as such they are and always must be subject to economic laws which govern the wages system. An unemployed army suitable to the capitalist requirements of the time is one of the constant provisions of the operation of those laws—working through the development of machinery. No matter how trade may expand, or whether the German masters rule the country or the English masters continue to do so, this unemployed army will continue to be produced, and will determine the main conditions of working class existence.

In addition, to take a job from a German in order to give it to a Briton still leaves unemployment in the working class, and the unemployed German simply follows the job to this country, and thus unemployment is again in our midst.

The question for the working class, then, is not that of British or German victory, since either event will leave them wage-slaves living upon wages. Under German rule those wages cannot be reduced lower than under British, for every British workman knows that the masters who are shouting so loudly to-day for us to go and die in defence of our shackles and their shackles, have left no stone unturned to force wages to the lowest possible limits. The question, then, before the workers, is the abolition of the whole social system of which war and unemployment are integral parts, and the establishment of society upon the basis of common ownership of the means of production—the establishment, that is, of SOCIALISM—Socialist Standard.

The Lie Factory.

The lie factory seems to be an indispensable institution during war time. Lies are turned out in thousands and millions of ignorant, idolent, and credulous people are deceived daily, while the liars grow immensely rich from the profits of their successful lying. Colonel Ingersoll said the truth often enters the field weak and defenceless. It meets a mature, vigorous falsehood, dressed in strong armor, and the truth gets licked. He said that nothing on earth has so much vitality as a good, sound, healthy religious lie. George Eliot appears to have been somewhat of the same opinion, for she said that human beings took to the absurd as asses took to thistles, as an excellent aid to digestion. Lord Bacon said, "A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure." His lordship found in human nature "a natural, though corrupt love of the lie itself." "Doth any man doubt," he asks, "that if there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves?" The daily papers are full of lying war news, which the public devours eagerly and thirsts for more. The "International" is truthful! that is why the majority will not buy it. They love a good, sound, healthy lie, which grows the more it travels.

A number of English sailors, after the wreck of the cruiser "Hermes," which was torpedoed in the English Channel, clambered on a raft and sang "Put me Among the Girls." Whether they, like the Turks, meant the girls in the "next world" we cannot say, but surely, as sailors of Christian England's Navy, they should have sung some of the hymns used at shipwrecks such as "Abide With Me" or "Lord Receive my Soul at Last."

Imperialism and the War.

An application of Socialist principles to the fundamental problem which demands solution.

By KARL KAUTSKY

Industrial production receives a strong impetus from the development of the wage system, the substitution of capitalist production for simple production.

The capitalist—as capitalist—does not labor in the concern from which he draws his profits. The independent small producer, laboring with his own hands, has motives for the shortening the hours of labor. These motives do not exist for the capitalist. It should be borne in mind, of course, that reference is here made to the craftsman of the time when independent labor was at its height, before it was reduced to a state of frantic misery by the competition of capitalists.

The capitalist has his men working for him. Their discomfort is nothing to him. The longer their hours the greater his profits.

But the individual capitalist must find some other means of increasing production. Development in this direction has definite physical limitations. But no such limitation exists in regard to the number of workers who may be employed. Whether he employs 10 or 100 or 1,000 depends entirely on the extent of his capital. And every additional employe means an increase in profits.

With increased investment of capital and larger number of workers there come, naturally, improved machinery, greater division of labor, improved methods of securing raw materials and marketing the product. Therefore, no matter how rapidly the number of workers in any industry has increased, the amount of capital invested per worker has grown much more rapidly. And in proportion as the profits of the individual capitalist have grown there has grown also the sum which he is unable to consume. This accumulation must be constantly reinvested if the capitalist process is to be continued.

At this point there appears a tremendous difference between agriculture and industry. The possibilities of investment in one are immensely greater than in the other. This does not mean that a landowner carrying on agriculture in a capitalistic manner has less opportunity to accumulate profits than an industrial capitalist. But it does mean that in any given district the possibilities of investing capital in agriculture are more limited than the possibilities of investing it in industry. The causes of this difference are to be found in various technical and social considerations.

Agriculture has to do with the production and reproduction of living organisms. This process cannot be arbitrarily facilitated or extended through the increase in the number of laborers devoted to it. Industry, on the contrary, can be developed indefinitely as long as the supply of labor and raw material holds out.

On the other hand, industry is much less dependent on land than is agriculture. If an industrial capitalist has money enough he will have little difficulty in raising the number of his employes from 10 to 100. He can almost always secure the land which is necessary to the enlargement of his holdings. The agricultural capitalist is in a different position. If he wants to hire ten times as many men as hitherto, he must have ten times as much land. But the land beyond his borders is the private property of his competitors. Even if he is able to secure land from these, he will merely take over their laborers and thus the number of workers employed in the district will not be increased. In a settled country an increase in the number of agricultural laborers is out of the question unless there is a change in the methods of production. In industry, however, there can be in one country or region an increase in the number of concerns, in their average size, and in the total number of workers employed even without any change in the methods of production.

And technical improvements in production affect industry and agriculture differently. In both, to be sure, they tend to decrease the number of workers in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the product turned out. In industry, however, this decrease has been only a relative one, never an absolute one. Instead of a decrease in the number of workers there has been a rapid increase in the capital invested and the amount of the product. In agriculture, on the other hand, the decrease in the number of workers has often been not only relative but absolute.

This difference is increased by another circumstance. When industry is cut off from agriculture, agriculture remains the basis of society. Without the constant appearance of new agricultural products we should not be able to exist. In the cities we could hardly subsist for a day without new supplies of flour, milk, meat and vegetables. But we could wear our old coats and hats a little longer and thus get on without new ones. So the manufacturer of cotton goods could not get on without new importations of cotton, but if his spinning

machines are old he can make them do for another year.

But this is not all.

The products of agriculture are less varied than those of industry and their value is more stable. Grain and milk, meat and potatoes are everywhere the chief means of sustenance; they are not subject to varying fashions. But if you wish a new coat, how many materials are at your disposal? And how rapidly do their fashions change! And the spinner who needs a new machine has the choice among many designs, and the progress in his industry constantly demands new and better ones.

All this results in the fact that there is to be found in capitalist industry a powerful factor which hardly appears in agriculture even when it is carried on capitalistically. This factor is competition, the struggle of various concerns for the market. The industrial capitalist must cultivate his market far more carefully than does the landowner. The difficulties of the agriculturist in relation to his market are brought about by the middleman rather than by competitors.

And the situation changes constantly to the disadvantage of industry. Industrial capital is constantly increasing and agriculture trails farther and farther in the rear. The industrial population grows steadily and demands increased quantities of farm products for sustenance and raw material. And during this time, naturally, the agricultural population is growing relatively, if not absolutely, smaller and its demand for the products of industry is constantly falling off.

In the struggle of competition the larger and better equipped concern has an advantage over the others. The more bitter competition becomes, the greater is the necessity of each concern to enlarge its plant and improve its equipment.

Thus far we have viewed the accumulation of capital only from the point of view of the convenience of the individual capitalist. We must now look at it from a different point of view. It is more than a convenience; it is a necessity. The growth of his industry becomes for the capitalist a necessary condition of life. He cannot wait until there is a better demand for his products. He must increase his production, and if the demand does not increase naturally it must be artificially nurtured.

The intensity of competition is a result of the fact of the impetus toward the accumulation of capital and the increase of production is far greater in industry than in agriculture. This fact, which is in the first place a result of the difference between industry and agriculture, becomes a cause for the increase in this difference.

This situation presents an important problem.

Industry must develop rapidly under capitalist conditions or society will be plunged into misery. Agriculture is constantly turning off workers. Even where the number of agricultural workers remains stationary the increase in population is sent to the cities. Industry is constantly attracting increased numbers. Unemployment results instantly if industry does not develop with sufficient rapidity. On the other hand, the fiercer competition becomes, the more capitalists are forced to expand. If the market does not keep abreast of this expansion the capitalist stares bankruptcy in the face.

But if industry is to expand agriculture must keep pace with it. It must furnish increased quantities of raw materials and means of life; and it must, also, consume the products of industry with which those of agriculture are purchased.

How is this possible if the accumulation of capital goes on much more rapidly in industry than in agriculture?

Malthus saw that population increases geometrically, that is, as the progression, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., while the means of life increase arithmetically, that is, as the progression 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. He viewed this as the law of population. In reality, however, it turns out to be a law of capitalist accumulation. As such it is less terrible than Malthus conceived it to be. For in accordance with it the industrial population of a region increases in proportion to the series 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, while the agricultural population remains stationary or decreases. And at the same time the total product of an industrial worker increases much more rapidly than that of an agricultural worker. The industry of any district would find it impossible to carry on the accumulation necessary to its continued existence if it were limited to the markets of that district. Capitalist accumulation in industry can proceed freely only when the agricultural region which supplies its raw material and consumes its products is constantly being enlarged.

Since agrarian production has a twofold relation to industry a rupture between them may manifest itself in two ways. At one time the market for the products of industry in the agricultural districts will not increase as rapidly as production; then we have what is called overproduction. At another time agriculture will fail to produce a sufficient quantity of raw material and food, and then we have the increased cost of living. So far as these phenomena are not the results of other considerations which lie outside the boundaries of the present discussion they are closely related. Either one

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective:—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.
LUKE JONES.
General Secretary:

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

The Party Conference concluded its sittings on Thursday Dec. 31, after having fully discussed Rules, Principles, and Policy. The resultant Rules etc., will appear in next issue of the I. S. The tenor of the discussion was of a high character and it is expected that the organisation will greatly benefit from the revision thus accomplished. Undoubtedly this has been one of the finest conferences in the history of the party.

The Central Executive, (the new body formed to conduct the party business in place of the Administrative Council and National Executive) will meet on Saturday Jan. 9. Delegates are to be elected on the same basis as for conference. Branches outside Sydney may be represented by proxy.

The ballot for party officers resulted in the election of the following:

General Secretary: Luke Jones.
Treasurer: W. R. Winspear.
Trustees: Mrs. E. L. Paul D. Healy.
Stamps for party subscriptions will be ready shortly. Branch Secretaries are asked to note that all members subscriptions must now be receipted by official stamps. Details of cost of these will be supplied to branches by letter.

Luke Jones, Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Owing to the efforts of our various comrades propaganda is just now decidedly energetic and effective. The caustic and scathing criticism of the capitalist system by Jock Wilson in the Domain on Sunday was very much appreciated by a large audience. If only our comrades efforts were crowned by practical endeavour on the part of those who appreciate, things would be sparkling. Sunday night at our hall found Wilson again at it. He did much to dispel the very popular illusion that England is the home of the most elevated political liberty for the workingman; while at the same time he did not detract any from the horrible Plutocratic despotism of such countries as Russia. To sum up one can say that Wilson was very effective the audience showing its appreciation by a collection of £1 17s. 9d., may this continue.

This coming week's propaganda will be more than usually brisk. Our comrades and friends are to have a decided treat on Sunday night. Look out for Mrs. McDonald's Lantern Lecture on "Panama Canal."

I have to announce the following donation to Branch Funds: Comrade Niel Kluetzen £10. May God Bless Him.

Our usual Dance will start on Friday January 8th., at 8 p. m. Tickets 6d. each. Comrades and friends are asked to turn up and make these dances a success.

J. Q., Sec.

BRISBANE.

The "Most High King" of Brisbane, whose mind is still entangled in the doctrines of the "Stone Age," has been so very kind to refuse to issue a permit for Friday, Xmas, because I presume, of his extraordinary foresight to imagine that we carry bombs in our pockets and should any of these explode, the peace would be disturbed. But for the information of King Cahill I would like to say that it is not bombs we carry with us, but "Intellectual Dynamite."

This, however, did not stop our comrades from giving off some of their stowed up energy, for we had a very interesting evening in a debate on Direct Action v. Legislation. Some of the comrades pointed out how the Labour party had failed to legislate in the interests of the working class, and that Parliament is only a reflex of the industrial condition, and the industrial conditions are in turn a reflex of the education of the working class, and in the same manner every working class party will fail if the working class are going to depend on politicians to lead them out of the wilderness, instead of depending on their own intellectual power to bring about their emancipation.

Comrade Mandeno gave a good exposition of Sabotage on Sunday night in the presence of a large audience. He illustrated how sabotage was used by the capitalist class in training the minds of the

of them may quickly lead to the other. The rise of prices leads to a panic, which is merely another name for overproduction, and the panic leads to a fall of prices.

(To be continued.)

children from the schools to the universities, and inside and outside of the workshops, in order to enable them to continue their exploitation of the working class. At the close of the meeting questions were answered and a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation in appreciation of his effective address.

E. FREDLIEUX

A LETTER FROM MR. GRIFFITHS TO A SLAVE.
By "Massage."

A few weeks ago I wrote to Mr. Griffiths, N.S.W. Minister for Works, explaining to him that I was out of work but had a factory and machinery and plenty of orders. I had, however, no cash to carry on the business, and I asked the Minister to grant me a loan of £25, the same to be repaid in six monthly payments. I mentioned the fact that I would employ six slaves including myself, who are at present out of work. I received the following reply:—

"Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Minister for Works to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th instant regarding an advance from the Government to enable you to carry on your business. Mr. Griffiths regrets to say there are no funds available in the department for such a purpose and there is no Act of Parliament in existence which will allow any Government department to lend money, except, of course, the Government Savings Bank. If your machinery is unencumbered, so as to constitute a business security, it is quite probable the Commonwealth Bank would make the necessary advance. At any rate it is worth while trying that institution."

"Yours faithfully,

"T. B. COOPER.

"Sec. to Minister."

No funds available for a poor slave. Of course not. No Act of Parliament will allow any Government to lend money. Yet mark you, a Labor Government gave (not lent) £100,000 to the Belgian Government. That money will be distributed amongst the officers and widows of the capitalist class. Here am I, a white Australian, one of the bulldog breed, yet the traitors would not lend me £25. Having no security I could not go to the bank. I have nothing but condemnation for such a crowd of audacious tricksters masquerading under the guise of Labor. I am glad I was wise enough not to vote for such prevaricators.

Workers get wise, organise yourselves into one big union, and shake the despicable politician off your backs!

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

"Enthusiast" 4s., Emil Bonholtz 2s., Office Box 1s. 11d., L. S. Club 2s., Collected at Club Social 6s. 4d.

SUBS RECEIVED.

"Enthusiast" 4s., E. W. Is., H. P. Redersen 2s., J. Arnold 1s., J. Lubbe 4s., Jas. Christiansen 4s., W. H. Hope 1s., J. Formby 2s.

There was a pretty war story in a recent London Daily Chronicle. It relates the experience of an English woman at Bruges—

"On my way out of town I met a German soldier with his hand dreadfully shattered. His bandages had slipped and he was trying vainly to replace them with his left hand. I took pity on him and helped him, redressed the nasty wounds, and rebanded them with a pocket bandage I happened to have with me. The soldier fumbled in his pocket and at last produced a crumpled five-franc note, which he offered me. Of course, I refused it, 'Why do you refuse good money for a good action, madame?' he said. 'Because I am an Englishwoman,' I replied. 'and Englishwomen do not take payment for good deeds, however small or great they may be.' 'I cannot believe you are English,' he said, 'but you are an angel and angels have no nationality. May I kiss your hand?' I held out my hand, and he bent low over it and kissed it. There were tears in his eyes, and I rather wish now that I had accepted that five-franc note to keep as a souvenir of Prussian gratitude.' A touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and incidentally discounts some of the barbarous stories told of the 'German Huns.'

German autocracy and German militarism are dread enough powers, but they work no such havoc upon freedom and humanity in their own land as do autocracy and militarism in Russia. In Germany there is freedom of election, and freedom of public meeting and the Press—what formal restrictions are placed upon the latter are so slender that the Socialists are able to hold thousands of meetings every year, run 86 daily papers, and circulate millions of pamphlets.

The German working class realise how still oppressed they are under Kaiserism, and have been struggling splendidly to free themselves. But compared with Russia, Germany, with all her military despotism is a free and happy land. They are at any rate as free and as happy in their own way as

any people in Europe. Their towns are clean and pleasant, and nowhere else in Europe are there so many whole one means of public recreation.—J. Bruce Glasier in The Socialist Review.

A SURPRISE PACKET.
THIS LOT FOR ONE SHILLING!

The New Song Book,
The Invasion Boogie,
Jones's Boy,
The War Trust
An Open Letter to Boy Conscription,
The Bible in State Schools (Joseph McCabe),
The Church and the People,
Ethics of Socialism,
Economic Discontent (Father Hagerty),
Six Anti-Militarist Postcards,
Wage Labour and Capital (Marx),
A. S. P. Manifesto on War.
Try a packet for propaganda purposes in your district.

A RARE CHANCE.

TO BRANCH SECRETARIES, LIBRARIANS,
WRITERS AND SPEAKERS.

We have secured five copies of "The Encyclopedia of Social Reform," edited by W. D. P. Bliss, with the co-operation of the Highest Authorities in England and the United States. This work sweeps the entire horizon of sociology and all topics directly or indirectly allied or involved. It contains the latest opinions, statistics, and information on Sociology, Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth, Industrial Conditions and Institutions, and on all the great problems of modern civilisation. The most eminent authorities in the various schools of economy and social thought have set forth their pleas, enabling the reader to compare, weigh, and judge their respective claims.

1,447 pages, bound in Leather.
Post Free 21s.; Cloth, 17s. 6d. Post Free.
Originally published at £2 10s. and upwards.
ONLY FIVE—GET IN EARLY.

ANOTHER SUBCARD
COMPETITION

Comrade Easterabb, winner of the first prize in last competition, suggests another to which he generously offers to donate his prize, the first volume of Marx's "Capital," provided the winner sells over 22 subcards. He will stand out, but will still continue sub-getting up north. Therefore, from January 1 to March 31, 1915, comrades will indulge in a friendly competition. The first prize will be Marx's "Capital," vol. 1; second, Labriola's Essays on Materialist Conception of History; third, one of Kerr & Co.'s 2s. series. Cards may be obtained from the editor.

TO OUR READERS.

In consequence of the scarcity of paper and cash we may reluctantly be compelled to cease supplying many small agents with the "International." Some of these agents owe us various amounts and may never pay, and the loss in paper, labor and postage is likely to prove considerable unless we revise our lists and cease to supply defaulters. If then, you find that in future you cannot obtain the paper from an agent in your district you will know what has happened. In that case, you can have the paper posted from this office post free for 1s. per quarter, or 4s. per year in advance.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	4s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	4s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	4s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	4s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist	4s.

Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3s.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.
International Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages), (Lafargue)	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the industries (Trautmann)	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s.
Memoirs of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s.
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and complete work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin)	4s.
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s., containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs), Cloth.	4s.
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzen)	4s.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middle-class allies (Marx)	2s.
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engels). Cloth, with Liebknecht's No Compromise	2s.
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann)	2s.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, Robert Rives La Monte	2 0
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Frederick Engels	2 0
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Karl Marx	2 0
Right to be Lazy and Other Studies, Paul Lafargue	2 0
Ten Blind Leaders, Arthur M. Lewis	2 0
Triumph of Life, T. Wilhelm Boelsche	2 0
Value, Price and Profit, Karl Marx	2 0
Vital Problems in Social Evolution, Arthur M. Lewis	2 0
What's So and What Isn't, John M. Work	2 0
World's Revolutions, The, Ernest Untermann	2 0
Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanoff	2 0
Art of Lecturing, The, Arthur M. Lewis	2 0
Communist Manifesto, The, Marx and Engels	2 0
Eighteenth Brumaire, The, Karl Marx	2 0
End of the World, The, Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer	2 0
Ancient Lowly, The, Vol. I, C. Osborne	8 0
Ancient Lowly, The, Vol. II, C. Osborne	8 0
Capital, Vol. I, Karl Marx	8 0
Capital, Vol. II, Karl Marx	8 0
Capital, Vol. III, Karl Marx	8 0
Ancient Society, Lewis H. Morgan	6 0
Woman and Socialism, August Bebel	6 0
Critique of Political Economy, Karl Marx	4 0
Debs (Eugene V.), His Life, Writings, Speeches	4 0
Economic Determinism, Lida Parce	4 0
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, Antonio Labriola	4 0
Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of Karl Kautsky	4 0
Introduction to Sociology, Arthur M. Lewis	4 0
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, Engels	4 0
Looking Forward, Philip Rappaport	4 0
Love's Coming-of-Age, Edward Carpenter	4 0
Marxian Economics, Ernest Untermann	4 0
Philosophical Essays, Joseph Dietzen	4 0
Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Joseph Dietzen	4 0
Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, M. H. Fitch	4 0
Positive School of Criminology, Enrico	4 0
Poverty of Philosophy, The, Karl Marx	4 0
Principles of Scientific Socialism, Vail	4 0
Socialism and Modern Science, Enrico Ferri	4 0
Socialism and Philosophy, Antonio Labriola	4 0
Theoretical System of Karl Marx, Boudin	4 0
Evolution of Man, The, Wilhelm Boelsche	2 0
Evolution of Property, The, Paul Lafargue	2 0
Evolution, Social and Organic, Arthur M. Lewis	2 0
Fuerbach, Frederick Engels	2 0
Germs of Mind in Plants, R. H. France	2 0
Life and Death, Dr. E. Teichmann	2 0
halm Meyer	2 0
Marx, Memoirs of, Wilhelm Liebknecht	2 0
Marx versus Tolstoy, Lewis and Darrow	2 0
Militant Proletariat, The, Austin Lewis	2 0
Origin of the Family, Frederick Engels	2 0
Ferri	2 0
Puritanism, Clarence Melly	2 0
Russian Bastille, The, Simon O. Pollock	2 0
Sabotage, Emile Pouget	2 0
Science and Revolution, Ernest Untermann	2 0
Social and Philosophical Studies, Paul Lafargue	2 0

Newtown Branch.—Rooms 41 Enmore-Rt., Newtown. Propaganda meetings: Friday evenings, Johnstone-St., Leichhardt. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Newtown Bridge.
Ray Everitt, Secretary.

Printed and published by William Robert Winspear, at 115 Goulburn-St., Sydney, for the Sydney Branch of the Australasian Socialist Party.